

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A photothermographic material comprising, on a support, an image forming layer containing at least a photosensitive silver halide, a non-photosensitive organic silver salt, a reducing agent and a binder, and a non-photosensitive outermost layer at a surface side of the support at which the image forming layer is provided, wherein:

the non-photosensitive organic silver salt contains 90% by mole or more of silver behenate; and

a binder in the outermost layer contains 50% by weight or more of a hydrophobic polymer latex.

2. The photothermographic material according to claim 1, further comprising at least one development accelerator at the surface side at which the image forming layer is provided.

3. A photothermographic material comprising, on a support, an image forming layer containing at least a photosensitive silver halide, a non-photosensitive organic silver salt, a reducing agent and a binder, and a non-photosensitive outermost layer at a surface side of the support at which the image forming layer is provided, wherein:

the outermost layer contains a polymer latex; and

a layer adjacent to the outermost layer contains a binder which can lose fluidity upon a decrease in temperature.

4. The photothermographic material according to claim 3, wherein the polymer latex has a glass transition temperature T_g in the range of from -20°C to 70°C .

5. The photothermographic material according to claim 3, wherein the polymer latex is at least one selected from the group consisting of an acrylic polymer latex, a urethane polymer latex and a styrene-butadiene copolymer latex.

6. The photothermographic material according to claim 3, wherein the layer adjacent to the outermost layer contains a water-soluble polymer derived from an animal protein.

7. The photothermographic material according to claim 6, wherein the water-soluble polymer derived from an animal protein is gelatin.

8. The photothermographic material according to claim 3, wherein the layer adjacent to the outermost layer contains a gelling agent.

9. The photothermographic material according to claim 8, wherein the gelling agent is at least one selected from the group consisting of agar, κ -

carageenan, 1- carageenan, alginic acid, alginate, agarose, furcelllean, jellan gum, glucono- δ -lactone, azotobacter vinelandii gum, xanthan gum, pectin, guar gum, locust bean gum, tara gum, cassia gum, glucomannan, tragacanth gum, karaya gum, pullulan, gum arabic, arabinogalactan, dextran, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, cyalume sheet gum, starch, chitin, chitosan, and curdlan.

10. The photothermographic material according to claim 8, further comprising a gelation accelerator.

11. The photothermographic material according to claim 10, wherein the gelation accelerator is contained in a layer that is not in direct contact with the layer containing the gelling agent.

12. The photothermographic material according to claim 3, wherein the non-photosensitive layer and image forming layer are formed by simultaneous multilayer application.

13. A photothermographic material comprising, on a support, an image forming layer containing at least a photosensitive silver halide, a non-photosensitive organic silver salt, a reducing agent and a binder, and a non-photosensitive outermost layer at a surface side of the support at which the image forming layer is provided, wherein:

the outermost layer contains a polymer latex; and a coating solution for forming the outermost layer can lose fluidity upon a decrease in temperature.

14. The photothermographic material according to claim 13, wherein the outermost layer contains a gelling agent.

15. The photothermographic material according to claim 13, wherein the gelling agent is at least one selected from the group consisting of agar, κ -carrageenan, ι -carrageenan, alginic acid, alginate, agarose, furcelllean, jellan gum, glucono- δ -lactone, azotobacter vinelandii gum, xanthan gum, pectin, guar gum, locust bean gum, tara gum, cassia gum, glucomannan, tragacanth gum, karaya gum, pullulan, gum arabic, arabinogalactan, dextran, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, cyalume sheet gum, starch, chitin, chitosan, and curdlan.

16. The photothermographic material according to claim 14, wherein the gelling agent is κ -carrageenan.

17. The photothermographic material according to claim 14, further comprising a gelation accelerator.

18. The photothermographic material according to claim 17, wherein the gelation accelerator is contained in any one of layers provided between the outermost layer and the support at the surface side of the support

at which the outermost layer is provided.

19. The photothermographic material according to claim 3, wherein any one of layers at the surface side of the support at which the outermost layer is provided contains a fluorocarbon compound having a fluoroalkyl group with at least 2 carbon atoms and no more than 12 fluorine atoms.

20. The photothermographic material according to claim 19, wherein the fluorocarbon compound has a fluoroalkyl group represented by the following general formula (FW):

-Rc-Re-W General formula (FW)

wherein, Rc represents an alkylene group with 1 to 4 carbon atoms, Re represents a perfluoroalkylene group with 2 to 6 carbon atoms, and W represents any one of a hydrogen atom, a fluorine atom and an alkyl group.

21. The photothermographic material according to claim 3, wherein at least one of the outermost layer and the layer adjacent to the outermost layer contains matting agent particles dispersed in advance with a water-soluble polymer that is not derived from an animal protein.